NOW OF HORAM APPENDING TO MON. MAN.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. MIRLO'S GARDEN Broadway -- ENCHANTRESS

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OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -TAMING & BUTTER-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- ROBERT BRUCE-

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Rag Woman and Her Dog-Mother Goose-Trail of Sin

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BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hail, 472 Broad-ay.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Eublesques, &c.—Tam WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - BTHIOPIAT

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-J. N. PATRISON'S

AMERICAN TREATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS, PANTONIMES, BURLESQUES, &C.-THE SPECTRE LOVER. BROADWAY AMPHITHEATHE, 485 Broadway. - Grm.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. CURIONITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAL BONGS, DANCES, BUELESQUES, &c.

New York, Sunday, March 13, 1864. THE SITUATION.

Generals Burnside, Smith, McCook and Crittenden were in Washington yesterday. The rumors concerning the receipt of official documents from Mr. Dayton, our Min-Ister in Paris, with reference to the recognition of the confederacy by France, are entirely unerue.

A Washington paper state that the condition of Concest Monda's health is such that he cannot enter upon another campaign with the Army of the Potomac. Information has been received from the Chesapeak Bay that the rebeis are preparing another piratical expe

dition from some of the small inlets of the Virginia and the belief is entertained that the next party attem ing the experiment will be caught.

The steamer New York arrived on Friday night at Fortress Monroe from Point Lookout with six hundred privates and forty-five officers, rebel prisoners. Three were taken ashere to the hospital, having the

The New York sailed for City Point yesterday with the rebel General Fitzbugh Lee, who was sent up to be exchanged.

There is nothing stirring at Newburn, N. C. All is A force of cavalry sent by General Botler into King and Queen Court House dispersed a force of rebel cavalry

at their comp near Carrollton's store, and burned a number of mills and warehouses. We have no news of consequence to day from the

Southwest. CONGRESS. The Secate was not in session yesterday.

The House of Representatives was in session; but no business was transacted, Saturdays being set apart for asceed making of that there was considerable. The gebate was ovened by Mr. Cox, of Obio, in an attack on the reconstruction policy of the administration; but it poor decemerated into a personal quarrel between members, and in that manner was continued till the adjourn-

In the Squate yesterday the bill amending the General Banking law was reported. Bills were introduced authorizing the Central Park and North and East Rivers Railroad to change part of its route, and to tax dividends of stockholders residing in Massachusotts. The bill authorizing the Eric Referend Company to increase their capital stock sight millions of dollars-three millions to liquidate their bonds and five millions for the completion of the road and its workshops - was advanced to a third reading. A bill was introduced requiring all our city railroads t gross earnings into the city treasury and keep in repair he errors through which the tracks run. The Railroad Committee will hear arguments on the latter bill next

in the Assembly the bill amending the charter of the Labanus Springs Bailrowl was reported. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the election of Aldermen in this city and Albany, the object being to secure to each pontical party an equal representation in the Board. Bills were introduced to secure to mechanics working on buildings in New York and Brooklyn their wages, relative to common schools in this city, and for the better protection of freemen in the State in the exercise of the elective franchise. The enacting clause in the bill relative to logal advertising in this city, increasing the rates to eighty cents per folio, was stricken out. The bill legalizing the resolution of our Common Council giving a tract of land to a German hospital was advanced to a

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

It is said that over four hundred of the workmen engogod on Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, and Fort Hamilon, Long Island, have struck for higher wages. The stonecutters have struck for \$2.50 and the laborers for \$1 50 per day. Colonel Detafield, it is said, refuses to advance the present rate of wages, and the work is consequently suspended for the present.

A writ of prohibition has been issued in the Supreme Court by Judge Barnard against the decree of the Surrogate, issued on the 18th of January, in the distribution of the state of Caleb Kirby in favor of Francis

In the case of Joseph Wragg vs. John Jay, the defunct insurance case, Judge Barnard decided to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the action was brought for forfetture on property, and should have been brought within three years after the cause occurred.

The recent operatic slander suits have been settled. Signers Sciner-Bischt paid the judgment of the court, un costs, in all amounting to about three hundred dolbers, and Signor Binetit and Dr. Regensberger, in whose

understanding with Miss Wilson. The matter will there

fore, probably, not come before the courts ag Postmaster Wakeman announces by an advertisement that he desires to discover six boys who are the sons of soldiers killed in battle during the rebellion. His object is to give them places in the Post Office, on producing ent evidence of good character.

General Grant's Position-The Administration, the Radicals and the Bian of the People.

General Grant has left the national capital and hastily gone West, entrusted, we are told. with full power to reorganize our armies in the West and Southwest." Was it necessary for the supreme actual commander of our armies to go to Washington in order that he might get the power to reorganize the armies with which he has already achieved such great results? He was suddenly summoned from his visit to the army of the Potomac and hurried away West on account of secret intelligence received by the Secretary of War. For the first time in the history of the war the War Department has received intelligence of the movements of the enemy upon which it has thought it necessary to act at once. By this fiction of a great necessity for his immediate presence in the West the Directory has, for the time, got rid of Grant. The first victory is theirs, though it is a contemptible one. Without any change in the actual condition of affairs on this side the country they have got rid of that uncomfortable presence at which their favorite organs had already begun to mutter, and the country is left to understand that the arrangements of the Directory remain as they are, with Grant's approval. "He has been here and seen all," they seem to say, "and he has gone and left us as we were." And with this they fancy they can quiet the country. But the trouble is deeper than they suppose, and their small victory is only an additional evidence that they have already entered upon the struggle of intrigue against Grant that we have declared inevitable. Grant cannot be' in Washington, as they already see, with any safety to their views, and hence this momentous "secret intelligence." Grant, they perceive, is now in our history less a man than a power, and with a deep instinct of hostility they array themselves on the other side and begin to act at once. Grant is indeed a power in our history-just such a power as Scipio Africanus was in the history of Rome ; and for the particular instruction of the Directory we may indicate some points of similarity in the histories of the two men.

Scipio, at the commencement of his operations against the Carthaginians in Spain, was ordered by the Roman administration not to have any plans of his own for the conduct of the war. He was bothered by all kinds of administrative interference—tied up by all manner of instructions—and was even ordered positively to carry out the plans of his predecessor, Cato. But Scipio had plans of his own, nevertheless; and as the theatre of war was far removed from Rome, he took advantage of that circumstance to prosecute the war as he thought best. By a bold piece of strategy he suddenly moved upon and attacked at once by land and water the prime stronghold of the enemy-a position of immense importance to them as a base that commanded a rich country and as a depot of stores and supplies. Though it was desperately defended and he was re peatedly repulsed, he carried the place by as sault. He next defeated the enemy in two great and sanguinary battles in the open country. Having now earned the right to do as he chose he was left alone; for the Roman Senate had some sense. As a consequence he eventually destroyed the Carthaginian power in the province, and reported to the Senate in the temple of Bellona that there was no enemy in Spain. His appearance in the capiwas the signal for the most enthusiastic de monstrations in his honor. He was received by

the people as a man who had performed for his country the most extraordinary services, and he was appointed to the supreme command of the Roman armies. Naturally the people now regarded him as the man who could drive the enemy out of the country in the immediate neighborhood of Rome as easily as he had driven them from Spain; and so great was the public confidence that the people were ready to give him unqualified power to do so. But there was a party that opposed the wishes

the people. Hannibal, it should be understood, had held his place face to face with Rome against general after general. He had beaten the incapable Flaminius, the elder Scipio, Emilius and Varro, and had only been prevented from destroying Rome by the cautious but expensive strategy of Fabius. Now he was to be attempted by a general who had learned the art of war against Hannibal's countrymen, but in a distant part of Europe. Scipio bad a definite idea as to the weak point of the enemy and as to what should be done. But the party that had hitherto carried on the war, though it had proved its complete inability to drive Hannibal out of Italy, still insisted upon its right to dictate how Scipio should do it. Before Scipio could begin against the open enemy he had to fight the Fabian policy in Rome. He was opposed by a party with one idea, that, jealous and fearful of his fame, hardly listened to his clear and cogent arguments. His opponents denounced his plans, insisted upon their own, and would have the war presecuted only in their way. They became clamorous and made a direct issue on this point, and then Scipio was ready to appeal to the people. His opponents. fearful of that final test, gave way, and Scipio pursued his triumphant career to Zama—that Waterloo of Carthage.

Here is the picture of the past and of the future. We need bardly indicate the similarity of Grant's achievements in the West to those of Scipio in Spain, or the likeness be tween the reception and reward of the two men. Scipio's struggle with a party will also be paralleled as certainly as the same events must continue to flow under the same circumstances from the operation of any inviolable natural law. And it is beyond any question that Grant will triumph if he has, as Scipio had, the moral greatness to insist upon what he knows to be right, even to the last resort; for the final appeal to the people is one that his opponents will never dare to make.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM.-The Sanitary Fair people intend to start a paper called the Spirit of the Fuir, to be issued while the Fair is continued. The same experiment was tried at the recent fair in Brooklyn. That paper was called the Drum Beat, and was edited by the Rev. Mr. Storrs. Great things were expected and promised of this paper; but it was so indescribably stupid that the Brooklyn people

nicknamed it the Dead Beat. Amateur journalism never amounts to much, and it is very doubtful whether the Fair managers will gain either cash or credit by their contemplated enterprise. Let shoemakers stick to their lasts and parsons to their pulpits. Journalists will attend to their own business and assist the Fair in other and better ways.

POLITICAL ENGINEERING A DISEASE IN THE GOV-ERNMENT AT WASHINGTON.—The Presidential contest breaks out in a new shape nearly every day, just as the breach between the republicans grows daily wider and wider. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has delivered a speech in the Senate against Lincoln, and his remarks were received with applause. Upon concluding he was cordially taken by the hand by some republican Senators, and Senator Sumner warmly hugged him. It may have been undignified and bearish, but the report has it that the Senator actually "hugged" him. The opposition to Lincoln among republicans in Congress is great. In the House the opposition'is headed by Speaker Colfax, and in the Senate by Vice President Hamlin. In short, he is in a minority in both houses. Among the newspapers, it is true that a large number are out for him; but their influence does not amount to much. Several small State Legislatures and conventions, like those of New Hampshire, and some small party caucuses, have declared for him. But neither is their influence potential. When the Republican National Convention meets in Baltimore it will be found that the Congressional influence, headed by Vice President Hamlin and Speaker Colfax, will prevail, and that all the small fry resolutions of small fry politicians in small fry State Legislatures and caucuses, and all the puffing and blowing of the small fry country newspapers, will avail nothing, and scarcely command an hour's serious thought or consideration. But while all these things are going on, what an anomaly does the administration present. Here is the Executive an aspirant for the succession, and here is at least one member of his Cabinet an aspirant for the same position-rival candidates for the same prize. And while the friends of each are electioneering and engineering for their favorites, and the candidates themselves are pipelaying for their personal advantage, the interests of the government are unheeded. its safety jeopardized and the exercise of its functions nearly paralyzed. There was cause for calling General Grant to Washington; for it was necessary that some high-minded statesman and military man should be consulted, in order to save the government from the disgrace and demoralization fast creeping upon it by the squabbling between the Executive and members of his Cabinet for the possession of the public plunder for the next four years.

THE WORLD ON FINANCE.-That pious, army porter, India rubber and stockjobbing organ, the World, is especially remarkable for its sin gular and funny financial articles, which appear to be written by a young student who is enjoying his vacation here, and who knows as much about finance as he does about grammar. The other day this schoolboy attempted to review the speech of the Hon. Mr. Stebbins upon the Gold bill, and a pretty mess he made of it. He rambled from St. Peter's church at Rome to the Falls of Niagara; criticised the orations of Demosthenes and the odes of Pindar; quoted poetry and a French critic; skipped from Burke to the Board of Brokers; dropped in at the French Academy; compared Secretary Chase and Samson; hauled up Erasmus, De Quincy and Judas Iscariot; referred to quack doctors and the Philistines; hitched together Sir Isaac Newton and General Taylor, and concluded with Virgil and Dryden. But what has all this display of sophomorical learning to do knew all about Wall street before this schoolboy knew the alphabet? We advise Messrs. Barnard and Barlow, the owners of the World. to send this immature and premature writer back to his academy and employ a man to write their financial articles; and we advise the schoolboy in question to begin to study English grammar forthwith, as that part of his education seems to have been sadly neglected.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND THE LEGISLATURE. The Lincoln resolutions recently introduced in the House of Assembly are part of a movement in relation to changes in the New York Custom House. It is certain that a portion of the republicans in the Legislature are in favor of the nomination of Old Abe, and there is a manifest necessity for showing their hands as soon as possible. Lincoln will not act in the matter of the Custom House changes until something of the kind is done; and those who do right will have a good chance of reaping the fruits of their subserviency. Chevalier Barney, is all right. Chase has withdrawn all object tions, and Lincoln will make the appointments as he pleases. It is a queer position for poor Chase; but he must sleep in the bed he has made for himself. If he had possessed the courage to have left the Cabinet when the secret manipulations of his man Pomeroy to secure for him prominence as a candidate for the Presidential succession, against the interests of Lincoln, became known, he would have com manded respect for his pluck and influence from his independent position. As he stands now he is neither fish nor flesh, nor good red herring. He will do as Old Abe commands; be will submit to Old Abe's programme; he will neither grumble nor growl at Old Abe's appointments. When Old Abe says "wig wag," Salmon will "wig wag." So show your hands ye place seekers and place holders, for Uncle Abraham may put that big foot down when you least expect it.

BEGINNING TO SEE THE COST .- Republican papers are beginning to acknowledge that two hundred millions must be raised from internal revenue to meet the demands of the next fiscal year. Not many months since they declared one hundred millions would be enough; and it will not be many months hence before they will discover that twice two hundred millions will be required from the same internal revenue to sustain the national credit. In arranging the details of the taxes to raise the two hundred millions one of the republican journals suggests that lobbyists be kept away from Washington. Why not at the same time look after jobbing members of Congress, and that horde of administration favorites who swindle the Treasury every hour of the day by enormous frauds in contracts for all kinds of supplies accessivy to keep the machinery of the government in motion? Five millions were recently stolen from the Treasury, not in Indian bonds, nor in Mr. Chase's greenbacks, but in striking out the tax on whiskey in store.

JACK BUNSBY IN ARKANSAS .- We find the following curious edict, emanating from our Washington Jack Bunsby, in the Little Rock (Arkansas) Unconditional Union of the 26th ult :-

• WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1864.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1804.

To Walliam Fishback:—
When I fixed a plan for an election in Arkansas I did it in ignorance that your Convention was at the same work. Since I learned the latter fact I have been constantly trying to yield my plan to theirs. I have sent two letters to General Steele and three or four despatches to you and others, saying that he (General Steele) must be master, but that it will probably be best for him to keep the Convention on its own plan. Some single mind must be master, else there will be no agreement on anything; and General Steele, commanding the military and being on the ground, in the best man to be that master. Even now citizens are telegraphing me to postpose the election to a later day than either affixed by the Conventior or me. This discord must be silenced. A. LINCOLN.

When Bunsby "fixed a plan for an election in Arkansas" he transcended his authority. He has no more to do with an election in Arkansas than he has with one in New York city. And when he finds that a convention of the people is fixing a plan of its own, as it has an unquestionable right to do, he has no business to interfere, much less to try "to yield his plan to theirs." Monstrous concession! But he (Bunsby) has sent letters directing that General Steele shall be "master" of the situation. He might as well have ordered General Dix to have been master of the ballot-boxes in this city last Tuesday. Bunsby cannot appoint a master of such situations. The constitution of the United States is the only master that can be recognized in such emergencies; and the people can elect Congressmen or not, as they see fit. The President of the United States can occupy the country with his troops; he may put down the rebellion, and keep it down, if he can; but as for devising or presenting any fixed or peremptory "plan" for the political action of the people in the election of Judges, State and local officers, or members of Congress, he has no more to do with anything of the sort than has the sovereign of Kamschatka. The people may have the privilege of voting, but they can exercise it or not, as they please. A horse may be taken to the water, but it is difficult to make him drink unless he chooses. But while General Steele is to be master, Bunsby, with an eye to windward, says "it is best for him to keep the Convention on its own plan." "If so be as the ship's gone down, why so; if so be as the ship's not gone down, why so also." But again, argues the astute Bunsby, "some single mind must be master," and although the Convention is to be permitted to keep to its own plan, yet Gen. Steele, being on the ground, "is the best man to be that master." The Convention, according to this bob-logical conclusion, is therefore at liberty to do as it pleases, provided it does just as General Steele pleases who receives his orders from Bunsby in Washington. But this wise and sapient edict concludes with a sentence of portentous significance:-"This discord must be silenced." There it is, all in a nutshell. The command sounds like the order of the officer of the pit in the Bowery theatre when the boys get out of peanuts and become obstreperous. But the whole thing would be beneath serious attention did it not afford another evidence of the flagrant violation of constitutional authority which our Washington Jack Bunsby is continually exhibiting in his officious intermeddling with military, political and other matters, concerning which he knows nothing, and which he never touches without committing blunders that cost oceans ot blood and mountains of treasure.

THE FLORIDA DISASTER .- The republican papers in Lincoln's interest are now throwing the whole blame of the Florida blunder and defeat upon the shoulders of General Gillmore. At first General Seymour's shoulders were considered broad enough to bear the burden; but General S. sank out of sight under the weight. But let them make it appear that either Gillmore or Seymour was responsible for the defeat, the fact is not attempted to be discuised that neither the Secretary of War nor Major General Halleck was consulted about the mat ter by the President, who ordered the expedition to proceed. The War Department was organized to give scientific and authoritative direction to army movements; and it is illegal for the President to undertake, warlike operations without consulting the Department. In failing to do this, in the instance of the late disastrous operations in Florida, the President has laid himself liable to impeachment. An vestigation by Congress, if fairly conducted. wal, undoubtedly, establish this fact; and a searching investigation should be commenced immediately. Congress will fail in its duty to the country if it hesitates to go to work in earn-

est in this matter. OLD TAMMANY ON THE WAR PATH .- Old Tammany has proclaimed her platform for the Presidential campaign. Her Sachems, including the "Old War Horse," have held a pow-wow, and have resolved to go on the war path. They support the war, but they denounce the present blundering and incompetent administration. They drop the nigger as a dead question, and go for the restoration of the Union. They repudiate Abraham Lincoln, and are ready to follow the standard of some such practical and capable warrior as Grant, McClellan, Hancock. Thomas, Sherman, and others who might be named. They repudiate the Albany Regency, and strike out boldly for the war and the country. Read this war proclamation of old Tammany.

BEN WOOD ON RUIN.-The Hon. Ben Wood declares in the Daily News of yesterday that to conquer the South is ruin to the North. Ben Wood is very humble. He prefers that the rebels shall conquer us. That will be prosperity, in his opinion. This is very benevolent and patriotic on the part of the Hon. Ben.

SECRETARY CHASE AND THE SEWARD ORGAN .-The Times of yesterday had a long leader eulogizing Secretary Chase. Mr. Chase's strategy is beginning to show its results. What will the weathercock Times say when Mr. Chase gravely announces that he has been prevailed upon by public sentiment to withdraw his withdrawal?

A CHASE FOR THE PRESIDENCY .- The Tribune still keeps up a flank fire for Chase's nomination. It appears more and more evident that the shrewd Secretary of the Treasury has only temporarily withdrawn his name for strategical reasons.

cal reasons.

THE "CEST" PANIC.—Nickels are daily becoming scarcer, and as they are the only can left us, those who have them are reloctant to part with them. Since the use of nickel has been adopted by the government the article has risen largely in value. All metals have risen in price. Nickel is found in Germany, but the supply is mainly derived from Litchleid, Connecticut. The prospect is that after a while the government will find difficulty in procuring sufficient for its requirements, and some substitute will be rendered necessary. Meanwhile the demand or cents at the United States Mint is most pressing, and not half of it can be retuised. The four i that the government will not be able to obtain nickel as such a rate that it can furnish a bundred cents for a do lar as it now does. It case of such a mishap perhaps the government will give us paper "cents."—Philadeliphiage.

NEWS FROM LOUISIANA.

The Rebel Force in the Western Part of the State-Building of Rebel Rams-A of Red River, &c.

Sr. Louis, March 12, 1864. Advices from Natchez of the 2d inst. say that relial information puts the rebel force in West Louisiana at five thousand to six theusand men, under Generals Dick

The rebeis are fortifying Fort Derusiee, on the Black river, and Fort Trinity, on the Wachita river.

rebel rams are building below that point. The rebel gunboat Webb recently showed herself at the mouth of Red river.

There is quite a fleet of Union from clads and rams col

The Hippotheatron If success be the test of merit, a regular audience three thousand at the new horse theatre on Fourteenth street will satisfy the jury that the managers understand a circus, with some extraordinary additions, are here are comfortably seated; the clowns are funny and witty without being coarse; there is no drag or hitch in the programme, it goes on smoothly and rapidly, from the beginning to the close. The most wonderful of all the performances ever witnessed at an amphitheatre in this plined dogs and monkeys of this establishment; in the ball and the steeple chase especially the achieve unique and side splitting. In fact, an evening's entertain ment at the Hippotheatron cannot fail to leave the visitor in good humor with himself, all the world and the rest of mankind—riders, clowns, horses, dogs, monkeys and all.

NIAGARA, 34 -This splendid ship is now anchored off the Wall street ferry, waiting orders from the Navy De partment. Many changes have been made since her arrival here in officers as well as battery. The battery as t now is is the most formidable of any ship affoat. few seamen are required to complete her crew. Any man should be proud to sail in a frigate like this. There are now three hundred and sixty men on board. The following is a list of the Njagara's officers :-

following is a list of the Niagara's officers:—
Commodore—Thomas T. Craven.
Lieutenant Commander—H. Erben, Jr.
Lieutenant—Lloyd Phenix.
Acting Matters—F. M. Green and Jacob Kimball.
Ensigns—Richard S. Chew, Henry Blake, P. F. Harrington and William B. Hoff.
Paymater—James H. Watmough.
Surgeon—Charles D. Maxwell.
Assidant Surgeon—Samuel W. Abbott.
Chaplain—William A. Hitchcock.
B. Captain of Marines—Joseph F. Baker.
Lieutenant of Marines—L. P. Freuch.
Master's Mates—B. Maglil, H. C. Leslie and William Atkinson.

kinson.

Enginers.—Chief, William Roberts: First Assistants.

Sear C. Lackey, Henry Brown; Second Assistants, James Butterworth, J. M. Harris; Third Assistants, Fred. Schober, William Diamond, — McAllister, — McElmel.

Bodlacain.—George Smith.

Gunner.—Eugene Mack.

Carrent.—M. Moger.

Boalmoa'm—Goorge Con-Gunner—Eugene Mack. Carpenter—M. Mager. Sailmaker—Alexander Cassell. Commodore's Secretary—S. B. Clark. Commodore's Clerk—E. C. Taylor.

The anniversary of St. Patrick, the tutelar saint o reland, will come off next Thursday, and will be com nemorated in an appropriate manner by the Irish com

The Irish societies, military and civic, are to give their sustomary procession, which promises to be equal to any previous years. The following societies will take par

11:—

1—Thomas F. Meagher Club.

2—Father Mathew Society, of South Brooklyn.

3—Immaculate Conception.

4—Longshoremen's Society.

6—Guarrymen's Society.

6—Father Mathew No. 3, Brooklyn.

7—Hibernia Bouevolent Society.

8—Ancient Order Hibernians.

9—St. Feter's Temperance Society.

10—Father Mathew No. 2, New York.

11—Barry Benevotent Society.

12—St. Ir dzet's Society.

13—Father Mathew No. 2, Brooklyn.

14—Fyther Mathew No. 2, Brooklyn.

14—Fyther Mathew No. 3, New York.

15—St. Anu's, of Brooklyn.

16—Father Mathew No. 3, New York.

17—Shamrock Society.

19—United Sons of Erin.

20—Hibernia United Benevolent Society.

Desides the procession there will be a number of

20—Hiberia United Benevolent Society.

20—Hiberia United Benevolent Society.

Desides the procession there will be a number of suppers, balls and other entertainments. The Friendly son have arranged to give their dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue, and it is expected the affair will be of a most building therefore. character. lights of St. Patrick will give their dinner at the

Aster House. Among the speakers will be Gen. Meagher John E. Develin, P. J. Mechan and Col. John O'Manoney The dinner will no doubt be one of the finest affairs of its kind that has ever taken place in this city.

On St. Patrick's eve (March 16) a flag presentation, by
the Irish ladies of New York, to the First regiment, Phenix brigade, will take place at the Seventh regiment Ar-

Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

An entertalument was given on Saturday last by Bryants' Minstrels for the benefit of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair. The handsome sum of \$215 50 was realized and forwarded to the Treasurer of the Musical Committee, who

forwarded to the Treasurer of the Musical Committee, who Messrs. Bryant Brothers.

An organ concert will be given to-morrow (Monday) evening, at the South Lapitst church. West Twenty-fifth street, near Eighth avenue, in aid of the Metropolitan Fair of the United States Sanitary Commission Mr. Elder, the blind organist, will perform "Fugus in C minor," and "variations on American airs." The programme generally is an attractive one.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN RIVINGTON STREET .- Hetween four and five o'clock esterday alternoon a fire broke out in the attic of the dwelling house No. 155 Rivington street, on the premises occupied by Maria Kelly. The flames spread throughout the attic rooms, when the firemen extinguished the fire. Mrs. Kelly's damage by fire and water will be about \$300; ussued for \$500 in the Rutgers Insurance Commany. Benjamin Welch also occupied a part of the premises; loss about \$150; insured for \$500 in the Firemen's Insurance Commany. The building is owned by Sanuse Gregory. Loss about \$500; felly insured. The fire originated from some accidental cause at present unknown.

THE ROXAN CATHOLIC ASYLUM. - The Young Men's Society of New York will celebrate their seventh annual ball in behalf of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Tuesday evening, the 29th of March instant, at the Academy of Music. The tickets are going of rapidly, and the display will be one of the most brilliant of the season A CASE OF ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT IN FOR

DELAWARE.—A letter has been received in this city from a prisoner confined at Fort Dolaware, named William Flynn. It states that this Flynn was a resident of New Orleans at the commencement of the war, and was impressed into the rebel service. At the battle of Gettys pressed into the rebet service. At the battle of testiga-burg he escaped into the Union lines, when, instead or at once being set at large, he was conducted to Fort Dela-ware, where he has ever since been incarcerated as a prisoner of war, notwithstanding that he has again and again signified his entire willingness to take the oath of allogiance. Flynn was a private in the Fifteenth Louisi-ana regiment, Johnson's division, Ewell's corps.

LETTER BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Gough on "Peculiar People," on Thursday even iog next, at the Academy of Music. The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library

THE WATER STREET SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Coroner Naumani

yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital or the body of John Bell, who died from the effects of a pis tol shot wound received in the dance house of Alexander Mulholland, No. 315 Water street, at the hands of George Mulholland, No. 315 Water street, at the hands of George Evans, a sailor, as previously reported. The facts elicited were about the same as already published. The jury found that John Bell came to his death by a pistoi shot wound at the hands of George Evans. The accused was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Evans is twenty-three years of age and a native of Treland. Deceased was thirty years old and born in England.

Suicide in a Horki.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held

an inquest at the Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich street, on the body of Charles Sutton, who committee suicide by cutting his throat in his room with a pocket knife. Deceased had been suffering from defirium treknife. Deceased had been suffering from defirium tremens for several days, and about three o'clock last Tuesday morning, while out of his mind, he left his room and, ascending to the roof of the hotel (five stories high), lowered himself from the caves and, while hanging by his haads, amused himself by ricking in the windows within his reach. His perilous condition was soon discovered by some immales of the house, who succeeded in rescuing him. Mr. Sutton was badly frightened on being restored to consciousness, and appeared to be much better atterwards, even up to the time of taking his life. Deceased was about forty years of age, but his place of nativity is inknown. Helwas married, but; did not live with his wife.

ON BUSINESS.—General Grant, it is said, declined to re-ceive visitors in Washington, saying, "I am here on business: I want to finish it up and be off." It must be refreshing to sensible men to have one such official at the national capital who has not time even for a smulty joke.—I'erliand Argus.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The military quota of this city is nearly full. And week will probably complete the work the Supervi unittee was appointed for. He as was important, its duties severe and ard doubly so from the fact that it never received that encouragement from the press, especially the republicant press—it deserved and was entitled to. The HERALD has been almost the only daily paper from which a word favorable to the acts of the committee was ever given, and through which alone the public was made aware of its proceedings or the million where to seek eafe and reliable

terms of discontent, or cavilling at the acts of the com-mittee, or finding fault with Mr. Blunt, to whom was mittee, or finding fault with Mr. Blunt, to whom was assigned the direct management of most of the business. But Mr. Blunt and his associates have persevered steadily and unogtentatiously, guarding well the rights of the soldier, and protecting him from robbers, they are and scamps, so long as he remained under the control of the Chairman, and have thus gained the respect and confidence of the actual recruit, as well as all who desire to become so, and the community at large. It is no slight or easy task to raise in a single city a body of fitteen or twenty thousand men by volunteering; but it has been done, and we venture to say a finer or more manly, robust and healthy set of fellows will not enter the army than the Supervisors' committee of New York have sent.

manly, rebust and healthy set of fellows will not enter the army than the Supervisors' committee of New York have sent.

When it was authoritatively announced by the Was Department that the drait would positively commence on the 10th instant, we showed the folly of such an erroneous proceeding, asserting it as our belief that the quota for the city would be filled by volunteering on or before the 1st of April. The drait was wisely postponed and our predictions more than fulfilled. Let us, therefore, give due credit to Supervisor Blunt and the committee-supervisors Pardy, Stewart and Tweed, and Comptroller Bronnan. They are all entitled to it, all deserve it. The the Chairman especially is great credit due. Early and late, without fee or reward, he has been as his post, and let nothing untried, no stone unturned, to effect the object in hand. If, as was often the case before the bounty loan was taken, the committee found themselves short of funds to pay the numerous and heavy bounties, he would draw his individual check for any amount required, and thus kopt the mill running. The committee have had at their quarters intelligent and reliable assistance in Capt. R. C. Parker, Twelfth United States infantry, and Lieutenast Akea, who were assigned by Gen. Hayes to this office as mustering officers. Capt. Parker has evinced a thorough knowledge or all the details of that responsible duty, and ready business tact and knowledge, has given evidence of superior executive abilities, and we doubt not is a brave and excellent officer in the field. Dr. Jaquette, the surgeon, has also performed his duties well, allowing no half made men to pass his inspection. All we can say in addition is that if the government call for more mon let us raise them by volunieering through Chairman Blunt, instead of resorting to the draft. The one is easy and popular, the other unsatisfactory and harsh.

The whole number of men which the city requires now to complete the quota is thirteen hundred.

THE RIGHTH MAINE VETERANS.

About four hundred re enlisted men of the Eighth Maine veteran regiment, under command of Colonel J.

D. Rust, arrived yesterday from Hilton Head and proceeded home via Fall River and Boston. The Eighth Maine was one of the original regiments of the Port Royal expedition, and has seen much hard service. Yet the men are all in excellent health and spirits, and go in for three years more.

three years more.

FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT POSTLEY.

The obscquies of Lieutenant Devan Postley took place Monday from the Flith avenue Baptist church. This gallant young officer (just twenty one years of age) was killed at Iona'dsonville, I.a., by a shot through the forehead while leading his command in storming a rebel battery. The Second Company, Seventh rogiment National Guard, of which Lieutenant Postley was formerly a member, assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and formed the guard of bonor. Lieutenant Postley was loved by all who knew him. Young, kind hearted, brave and generous, he died a hero.

The Military Hospital at David's Island. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE-WHO ARE ITS IN-

MATES—GENERAL ROUTINE OF THE HOSTITAL.

About twenty miles up the East river, opposite New Rochelle, David's Island is situated. It is a picturesque and healthy locality, and well calculated for the purposes and healthy locality, and well calculated for the purposes. there are over one thousand patients on the island. In Dr. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, has charge of the medical department of the island. tendants, commissary quartermasters and and fifty in all. laundry departments, making about two hundred in all. There are twenty pavilions on the Island, each pavilion having accommodation for eighty patients. They are each divided into four compartements, known as wards numbers one, two, three and four. At the lower part of the pavilion there-is one water closet, two bathrooms, one pantry and one bedroom, having all the utensils seforks, &c. At the end of the pavilion known as the front, foria, &c. At the end of the pavilion known as the frost, there is one linen room, one knapsack room, one ward-master's room, and a doctor's office. Each pavilion consists of one floer, at an elevation of sixteen feet, with a row of ventilators on top—twenty four feet wide and twe hundred and thirty-eight feet long. To every two pavilions there is a messroom attached, also a mess kitchen, which are sufficent to accommodate about two hundred men. Three of these mess kitchens cook all the diet, known as "extra" for extreme sick patients. All are under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Hamlin, who must fully competent for his office. He has to manage the cooking of one thousand rations three times aday, besides personally supervising the cooking of extra diet, consistcooking of one thousand ratious three times aday, besides personally supervising the cooking of extra dist, consisting of the most substantial food, and all the delicacies that can be provided by the surgoon in charge. The messrooms are one bundred and seventy feet in length; in cievation and breadth the same as the paviliona, divided into three apartments—one kitchen, one dining room and one dormitory, for the accommodation of pavilion and mess attendants. There is a kitchen known as the Donation Kitchen, where all articles in the shape of delicacies brought by friends of patients or other donors are distributed equally to all on the island, and the lady in charge or this kitchen, Miss Dumott, and four other dates employed by Miss Dix attend to all the extreme cases of sickness.

As to the general management of the hospital, each

ladies employed by Miss Dix attend to all the extreme cases of sickness.

As to the general management of the hospital, each pavition has one surgeon in charge, who has to assist him in carrying out the attendance and discipline of the wards—a ward master and eight nurses. The hospital is divided into three sections, termed section A, B and C. Each section has a wardmaster, whose duty it is to see to the internal and external policing and general management of pavilions in his respective section. Over these section wardmasters is a hospital steward, who has supervision over all the mections, to carry out the above purpose. Also another steward has the duty of supervising the whole hospital in its diherent departments, who accompanies the medical officer of the day in making a thorough inspection daily of the entire institution. There are other hospital stewards who have charge of property, dispensers to the general kitchen and clerks, who report to the "surgeon in charge" daily, or oftener if required, the general state of the hospital in its wants or omissions.

The discipline of the hospital on the whole is good, having very little infringment of the orders for its management, the greatest amount of arrests and punishmentare inflicted upon those staying beyond their pass or furbught. From time to time punishment or dismissal to attendants for neglect of duty.

The following extracts, taken from the official rules and regulations governing the hospital, will prove of interest—

terest:—
DUTIES OF A REBIGAL OFFICER.

At sick call the medical officers will promptly repair to their several wards and sections, and, accompanied by the sub-wardmaster, will visit each patient in turn.

Their prescriptions of und, medicine and atimulants will be entered upon the printed forms and taken in charge by the sub-wardmaster, who will procure the several articles from the dispensary, and extra diet, and public stichess, respectively, and turn them over to the nurses for distribution and administration.

Ritchens, respectively, and turn them over to the nurses for distribution and administration.

They will keep a daily record of the interesting cases. They will make every morning, to the surgeon in charge, on a form for that purpose, a report of the condition of their wards, i. e., of the admissions, discharges, desertions, deaths, of the cases suitable for discharge and for transfer, for police and fatigue duty, for return to duty. Cases requiring operation, or in which consultation with the surgeon in charge and other mentical officers may be desired, will be promptly reported.

The medical officer will make two special visits daily to his wards, and at such other times as the necessities of the cases may require.

RULES FOR VISITORA.

The hours for visiting are between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

daily.

On Sunday none but the friends of the soldiers will be admitted.

dimitted.
Visitors are required to respect the rules and regretions; to observe the utmost quiet and decorum, and make no remarks calculated to render the patients of visitors will not be permitted to take any edibles into the wards under any circumstances, nor any other article without the permission of the medical officer of the day. This prohibition applies to societies and associations are

well as individuals.

Persons who desire to do so can exercise their benevo-lence through the Donation Room, whence delicacies for the patients are distributed on the orders of the medical

The guard at the dock has instructions to be sent to the visitors all packages containing edibles, to be sent to the Donation Room.

Visitors who desire to distribute ciothing are requested to send the articles to the lady in charge of the Donation Room, who is well acquainted with the wants of the patients in this particular.

As to the patients, they belong to the State of New York principally. Lately a number of sick recruits came from Riker's Island, many of whom belong to the United States colored troops. There are also on the island three companies of the Invalid corps, in charge of five officers, the senior officer is Captain island Buker. They number in all about three hundred men. They perform guard duty, and many are detailed as numers, &c.

There are some dozen rebel soldiers still remaining in the island appointed by the government. Although there are quite a number of Catholic soldiers at this institution, yet no chaplain of that denomination has been appointed. Rer. Thomas McLoughito, paster of St. Mat. the w's Catholic church. New Rochelle, in the absence of this fact, coluntarily visits the island and administers to the spiritual wants of the members of his fact whem he may find in the hospital. Our reporter visited the island some low days since, and is indebted to Dr. John F. Priesley, one of the assistant surgeous, for courtesy and information received on the occasion.